the perpetrator and instigator of the troubles in isas, and it was now trying, by every species of sharp practice and chicanery, to prevent the adoption of the resolution calling for persons and papers. This investigation was demanded to expose the villany of an Administration the like of which had never before existed in this

country.
Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, then obtain

Before the question was put-Mr. Meachain, of Vermont, from the Com-mittee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to define the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington, and for other purposes; which

was read twice.

(This bill is substantially the same as tha heretefore introduced by Mr. Mescham, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It omits, however, the provision which makes the oath of a person whose right to vote is challenged prima facie evidence of the possession of that right; and also provides for those persons whose names may have been omitted from the poll list by the assessors.] Mr. Meacham moved that the bill be referred

the bill contained anything that required the reference proposed by the gentleman from Ver-mont. He suggested that it be postponed un-

Tuesday next.

Mr. Meacham modified his motion in accordance with the suggestion of the gentleman; and And then, at twenty minutes to four o'clock,

Thursday, March 13, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Seward presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, in favor of a modifi-

cation of the laws granting pensions and bount; land to Revolutionary soldiers. Mr. Bigler's resolution to purchase copies of Dr. Kane's narrative of his Arctic expedition

Mr. Hunter presented the joint resolutions o the Legislature of Virginia, in favor of the passage of a law to provide an opportunity for those officers who have been retired or dismissed in consequence of the recommendation of the late Naval Retiring Board to vindicate their tarnished honor.

The resolution in regard to the purchase

Dr. Kane's work was postponed without taking Mr. Brown resumed and concluded his remarks

on the enlistment question, justifying the course of the Administration on this question, course of the Administration on this question, and on that with reference to the Clayton-Bul-Mr. Mallory agreed with the views expressed by the Senator from Mississippi. He did not believe there would be any war—there ought to

be none. But if war should arise, there would be no limit to our resources. He referred to the action of Spain in 1848, when the English Min ister was ordered to quit the capital within 48 hours, or sooner if possible. There could be no impropriety in pursuing a similar course now Mr. Fessenden here obtained the floor, and

the subject was postponed until two o'clock to The Senate then preceded to consider the bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims. The bill authorizes two of the Judges to hold Court as a quorum, and provides for the appointment of an assistant solicitor, and a clerk for the solicitor. After some debate, it was

passed, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE The House met at 12 o'clock. After prayer by the Rev. Daniel Waldo, Chaplain to the House, the Journal of yesterday was read.

Territory of Kansas, to send for persons and Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, replied to the arguments which had been made against

tion of the resolution, contending that, according to the history of all jurisprudence, the House had the right to go behind the record to ascertain if the party who had received the Mr. Tayon, of Louisiana, argued that the case before them in no proper sense presented an election contest, as no individual who was a candidate or a legal voter at the election at which Mr. Whitfield was returned as a Delegate from Kansas had come forward to contest his

Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, asserted the power of the House to inquire into and pass upon the legality of the Kansas Legislature, and the statute under which the sitting Dele gate claimed to have been elected. In his opin ion, a case had arisen such as would justify the inquiry proposed; for it showed that a stab had been struck at the vitals of the Governen struck at the vitals of the Governvolver had been substituted for the ballot box; and that ruffianism had been inaugurated in place of law and order.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, notified the House that on to-morrow he should endeavor to obtain a direct vote upon the resolution under consid

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, desired to know why the attention of the Committee of Elections had not been directed to the right asserted by Governor Reeder to the seat now held by Gen. Whitfield? That was the question they were called upon to decide; and yet, knowing that Governor Reeder was the basest pretender that had ever rapped at the door of the House, they had dodged that question, and presented an other, with the view of creating excitement in the country. He was opposed to the resolu-tion, because he had no earthly confidence in the committee which proposed to make this in vestigation. The committee were combined very purpose of affecting the popular mind of the country, of carrying the black flag of Abolitionism over the land, and of exciting the public mind on the question of Slavery.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, denied that Govern

or Reeder had any right whatever to the seat to the state of the parties which now divide the country. If the Republican party should ever have the power to undertake to carry out the principles they professed—to repeal the Fugi-tive Slave Law, and thus deprive the South of the means of recovering her property; to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and prohibit it, by Congressional legislation, in the Territories of the United States, and in the forts, arsenals, and dockvards at the South they would find that the South, if it had a parhad, would be prepared to resist any such action. He hoped, however, that things would never come to this issue. He believed that the days of the Republican party were numbered and that he already saw the handwriting on

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, then obtained the floor, when, at half-past three o'clock, the Hous

House of Representatives has appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Select Committee to which was referred the bill to provide for railroad and telegraphic ccommun cation between the Atlantic States and the Pa cific Ocean, and for other purposes, introduced in the House on Thursday last by Mr. Denver: Messrs. Denver of California, Woodworth of Illinois, Houston of Alabama, Mott of Chio, Wells of Wisconsin, Kidwell of Virginia, Jew-les Kentucky, McCarty of New York. Exans of Texas, Reade of North Carolina, Wood of Maine, Lindles of Missouri Kunkel of Penn-

THE MISSING STEAMER.—PAINFUL APPRE-HENSIONS.—New York, March 12.—In the absence of any tidings of the missing steamer by the steamer Arabia, of certain fragments of cabin furniture, &c., having been seen among the ice by the steamer Edinburgh, has caused fearful apprehensions here in regard to the fate of that steamer. There is, it is true, nothing conclusive in the circumstances reported, but the probability is strong that the fragments in question were a part of the wreck of the Pa-

The Kentucky Legislature, which adjourned eine die on Monday, previously passed a law making all the cities and towns of the State re-sponsible to the owners of property destroyed by mobs.

H. P. WHITNEY is our authorized canvassing agent fo New York city and vicinity, and will receive and forward rertisements for the Era at our lowest rates.

Advertisements can be left at his office, No. 22 Spru-

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1856.

We are still able to supply subscribers with the Era from the commencement of the THE NATIONAL ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The National Republican Party is at last inaugurated. The official report of the proceedings of the Republican Convention at Pitts-burgh, and sketches of the speeches made, published in another place, will be read with intense interest. As it has placed the Party in a position, in which it accepts the issue forced upon it by the Slavery and Administration Party, in which we can consistently and cordially sustain it, and which bids fair to command the support of the great body of the voters of the country opposed to the rule of the Slave Oligarchy, and as its nominations at the Convention in June will doubtless be made to conform strictly to, and enforce that position, we prooose to issue the National Era.

### FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

From the 4th of April, ensuing, to the 5th of December, inclusive, comprising thirty-six numbers of the Era, covering the whole period of the Presidential canvass, election, and re-

For \$1 a copy, to clubs of five, or more. The Republican, is now, the first Nations Party in the field; its immediate duty is, to perfect its organization in every State, and marshal all its forces for the great struggle with the Oligarchy and its auxiliaries, next No vember. To maintain it as the first Party, and to insure its triumph, the Press that advocates its Principles and Policy must be put in requisition, and its issues scattered, thick as "the leaves in Vallambrosa." If our friends think the National Era, which has labored so incessantly to bring about the union of freemen in one organization, on one issue, for the over throw of the Slave Power, can render service in the work before them, will they give a little time and effort, to enlarge the sphere of its influence, by raising subscribers for the campaign edition? As to its character, it will be, what it has always been, pending a struggle for ascendency at the ballot-box.

### CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Congress has not made much headway during the week. Thirty-one thousand copies of the majority and minority reports of the Senate Committee on Kansas Affairs have been ordered to be printed. On the question of printing, last Friday, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, made a speech of three hours' length on the Report. reviewing it in its length and breadth, and thor oughly examining all its positions. It was a great effort, and placed the new Senator at once in the front rank of debaters. An animated discussion of a somewhat personal character followed, in which Messrs. Trumbull, Douglas,

The discussion of the Central American question drags its slow length along: nobody, in Congress or out, seems to be particularly

Appropriation bills continue to originate in the Senate, and the larger the appropriation the more easily it makes its way, especially if realous of its own rights, will frame its own bills, and pass them, without reference to what the Senate has done.

Last Friday, Mr. Washburn, after a spirited speech in support of the resolution of the Committee to send for persons and papers in the Kansas affair, demanded the previous question, but the majority refused it, being desirous of continuing the discussion. Monday last, several speeches were made, among them one by Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, a new member, who spoke with great fluency and energy, eloquently exposing the atrecities of Kansas legislation. The House, on both sides, paid him the compliment of listening to him attentively.

" Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, remarks of this prolonged discussion on Kansas affairs-"The debate has, on the whole, so far beer

orderly in its tone, and very creditable to the new House in point of ability.

Washington, March 17.—A gentleman just arrived from Kansas reports that Gov. Shan-nor, in returning from Washington, was occu-pied twelve days in reaching the border of the Territory from St. Louis, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by the ice. He was three full days detained on the river bank. The State Legislature had assembled before the Governor reached the place of meeting, and our informant says he has no doubt, judging from the information he obtained there, that before now the officers of the new Government had been arrested by the Federal authorities.

If so, the Federal authorities will have to back out, as they were obliged to do in the Christiana case. It will be time enough for them to act, when any attempt shall be made to resist the laws of the United States.

SENATOR BUTLER OF SOUTH CAROLINA has written a letter, in which, while expressing his preference that South Carolina should remain aloof from all National Conventions, he recommends that, as some of her People have resolved to be represented in the Cincinnati Convention ticle of self-respect, and he trusted in God it a full delegation of the most respectable citizens of the State be sent there

> STATE GOVERNMENT FOR KANSAS. - Mr Douglas, from the Committee on Territories. reported last Thursday a bill in the Senate to authorize the People of Kansas to form a State Government, when their number shall have reached the requisite ratio of representation Its provisions are generally in accordance with

THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.-A brief ac ount of the burning of a ferry-boat crossing the Delaware from Philadelphia to Camden, i given in another place. The loss of life was fearful. Only forty-five of those who were on the boat are known to have been saved, making the number lost about sixty! The boat had no life or safety boats, no means to save passengers in such an emergency. What horrible recklessness of life!

a new Republican paper just started at Providence, Rhode Island, for the purpose of bringng about a union of the friends of Freedom in the coming Presidential election. It is im bued with the right spirit, and advocates sound measures with energy and ability. We wish it

## EUROPEAN AGENCY FOR THE ERA.

L. A. Chamerovzow, Esq., 27 New Bros street, London, England, has kindly consente to act as agent for the National Era in Great

There are eleven coal mining companies op-erating in and about Lasalle, Illinois.

A PEW PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

An Anti-Nebraska Caucus was held in the Capitol on the evening of the 11th. Eightyfive members of the Senate and House were resent, and more would have attended had hey been fully satisfied as to its object.

Among the Senators in attendance Messrs. Seward, Wilson, Collamer, and Foot, the last-named gentleman presiding. Mr. Cumback of Indiana was chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was to compare views and bring about a better understanding among the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress, sus taining somewhat different party relations. A spirit of concord pervaded the meeting, and i was manifest that there was a more general agreement of opinion than had been looked for in some quarters.

Mr. Wilson spoke earnestly for a union of all in favor of Freedom, and pledged Massa husetts to support an Anti-Nebraska candi late for the Presidency. Mr. Banks followed in a similar strain.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, insisted that the reat issue of the Presidential canvass must be, Freedom to the Territories, in opposition to

Slavery-aggression. Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said that the great Question was, Freedom or Slavery, and on this the appeal must be made to the People

Messrs. Cragin of New Hampshire, Benson of Maine, Howard of Michigan, Billinghurst of Wisconsin, Granger of New York, Meacham and Sabin of Vermont, all agreed that the conrolling issue of the campaign was, Freedom to Mr. Durfee pledged Rhode Island for an

Anti-Nebraska nominee. Mr. Woodruff, for Connecticut, expressed the views of the whole elegation from that State in favor of a Presiential canvass on the great issue of Freedom Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, while avowing himself an American, and preferring to remain accommitted as to the Presidency, declared

himself strongly an Anti-Nebraska, Kansas

Mr. Seward spoke at length, urging union n the one great issue, declaring that he cared othing for names, and would support the canlidate who should represent the principle of Freedom. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and the Caucus then adjourned, to meet on the evening of the 18th, to hear further expressions of opinion.

We did not need the evidence which this eeting has furnished of the fact, that all the Anti-Nebraska members of the Senate and the great majority of the members of the House who supported Mr. Banks, are determined to make the Question of Freedom to the Territories the ntrolling issue in the Presidential canvass. Not even the large portion of these, styled Americans, will have anything to do with the omination of Mr. Fillmore; nor will they seek to make their peculiar views in relation to Naturalization, a test in the contest.

We may assume, then, that in the judgment f the great majority of the Anti-Nebraska nembers of both Houses of Congress and of the constituencies they represent, whether "Republican," "Republican-American," or "Amercan," the one issue of the Presidential Canvass ought to be Freedom to the Territories-that on this issue alone can a union of the masses Crittenden, and Sumner, participated, and of of the Anti-Nebraska voters of the country, The House resumed the consideration of the resolution empowering the Committee of Eleced-and that therefore other questions and organizations must, for the time at least, be held in abeyance: and they know that such a union on such an issue would be invincible.

> So far, then, as the issue, the necessary condition to union, and the result to be accom plished by it, are concerned, there is perfect lebraska voters. Neither section can succeed without the votes of the others. We must have the votes of Free-Soilers and naturalized citizens; we must have the votes of Americans; but we cannot have them both, unless the latter agree to lay aside their peculiar issues, and forpear to press the claims of their organization. If they do this, Free-Soilers and naturalized citizens can vote with them on the great question of Freedom, for the rights of the latter will not then be in question. How, indeed, could we expect them to support any movement, intended or calculated in any way to derogate from their rights?

We, then, have got one step further: Whigs will not press their peculiar claims; nor Democrats, theirs; nor Free-Soilers, theirs, if they entertain any; nor "Americans," theirs. There will then be no call for an anti-Whig, anti-Dem ocratic, anti-American test-nor will the naturalized citizens want any declaration against Know Nothingism, for the plain reason that the Anti-Nebraska or Republican union is not formed to disturb their rights, to touch any of he questions hitherto agitated, except that of Slavery, but expressly invites voters of all paries, sects, and races, to unite on equal terms, n one organization, on the one controlling

ssue of Freedom, in this canvass. To such a union no true-hearted friend reedom, native-born or naturalized, of whatever party, except the party of Slavery, can

But, says an Anti-Slavery Know Nothing. villing himself to aid in such an organization, there are difficulties you have not noticed. You ave had a Convention at Pittsburgh, styled Republican"-it has made provision for a National Nominating Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June-the whole movement is "Republican;" but, in New Hampshire, there is no Republican organization-in Massachusetts, there is a bitter feud between the Republicans and the Americans, although in the ranks of the latter are numerous Anti-Slavery men, who would be willing to sink all but the Anti-Slavery issue in the Presidential dection, but not under the lead of Republicans. So, in other States, there are voters ready to unite with you on the one question, but not villing to go over to the Republicans." Is not this difficulty more imaginary than

eal? We care nothing for names-indeed ours was the last paper to adopt the term, "Republican." Any other, even now, would suit us just as well, if it were short, easily written, and well understood. What, after all, does it mean? It is simply a term of convenience sed to designate all those voters who are determined to make the Question of Freedom to the Territories, in the coming Presidential election, paramount and exclusive. That is all. Why should it be offensive to any section of these voters? We must have some one word to save the necessity of circumlocution, and that is as good as any. The prejudices which have sprung up against it in a few States, from not to operate against it as used to define the | State! ssition which all Anti-Nebraska voters desire occupy in the National contest.

Then, as to the Pittsburgh Convention. It as called by the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Now, although in New York and Massachusetts the "Republicans" and "Americans" occupy to believe that his influence has been steadily ntagonistic positions, in Maine, Michigan, and exerted in favor of a bill to amend the habeas Ohio, the "Americans," forbearing to press corpus act, introduced into the Legislature of Baltic to the Mediterranean, of securing to Bus-

address show this, nothing more. The National Executive Committee appointed, consists of men who have been Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers. Americans, but now accept the name "Republican," as the most convenient designation of their position. The Convention agreed to a resolution recommending a National Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, on the great issue-the Conrention to be composed of delegates from the everal States, equal in number to three times the representation in Congress to which each State is entitled. The proceedings of this meeting have bee

nailed with joy by a large portion of the Anti-Nebraska Press of the Country, and by the Anti-Nebraska Party in a majority of the free States. It is impossible to ignore them, or to supersede the movement initiated by them. Any serious effort to do so will only add to the mbarrassments of the free States, and Compliate the relations of Anti-Nebraska voters. A call by members of Congress for another Convention to nominate candidates on the same ssue, would arouse distrust, dissension, and discord, and give offence to the great body of nonest People who recognise in the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Convention a legitimate beginning of the union, so much desired, of the riends of Freedom. Members, in their anxiety to conciliate in one quarter, will beware of of producing disgust in another quarter.

The crisis is by far too grave to be treated ightly, and a movement endorsed by seven State Committees, all the distinctive Anti-Nebraska Press, and the great body of the Anti-Nebraska voters of the country, cannot be superseded, ought to be recognised by Anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

But the question recurs, says a represent ive, "What shall we do in certain localities where unfortunate feuds have sprung up, rash committals have been made?" We have but out one suggestion to offer, and that may be aken for what it is worth. A call for the Philadelphia Convention, we suppose, is to be issued by the Executive Committee appointed at Pittsburgh. It cannot change time, place or proportion of representation, and nobody desires any change here; but it can frame the terms of the call in the spirit of the Convention so as to meet every reasonable demand. It can invite the People of the United States, who are determined to make the Question of Freedom to the Territories the one, great issue of the canvass, without distinction of Party, to meet in Conventions in the several States, to elect the numbers of delegates designated, to meet in the Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to make nominations on that issue. What honest Anti-Nebraska man, what ever his relations or prejudices, could not re spond to such a call? All questions and conflicts about different or warring organizations would thus be avoided. The People of New Hampshire, where they have no Republican organization in form; the People of Maine where the Republican organization in form has absorbed and harmonized all classes of Anti-Nebraska voters; the People of Massachusetts naturalized citizens, who are ready to suppor an Anti-Nebraska nomination, provided it involve no war on their rights; Whigs, who still cling to old memories, but wish to see the Pro Slavery Party overthrown, and Democrats, who intend to bolt from their Party when its Con vention at Cincinnati shall adont all respon to such a call as this. The difficulty in the way of union would be removed. The Con vention would be the People's; and, for one we are willing to trust the movement in their hands. Should they be true to Principle, i would triumph; should they prove otherwise, i will only show that they are not yet equal to the task of asserting their just rights.

As one, never trammelled by party rela tions, holding ourselves always free to support or oppose any movement or party, as our own udgment shall dictate, we merely throw out these suggestions for those more immediately concerned. Of course they are not specially applicable to the States of Iowa and Connecticut, in which delegates to the Nominating Convention have already been chosen.

THE LATE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI. We do not know that much editorial com ment is needed on the recent painful and extraordinary slave case at Cincinnati. Our readers have noted the proceedings-the escape; the pursuit; the death of the child by the hands of the heroic mother to save it from a life of Slavery; the arrest of the victims of oppression, first as fugitive slaves, under Uni-States process, then as criminals, under State process; the mandate of the District Judge Leavitt, to the Sheriff, to deliver them up, proceeding on the assumption that the right of the master is paramount to the right of a State to protect life and punish crime; the response of the Sheriff; the summary decision of the Judge, and the hot haste with which the mother and her companions, under the escort of men. willing to stain their souls with the price of blood were hurried across the river to Kentucky, and placed under the absolute power of a man calling himself their owner. It now remains to say, that the devoted mother, Margaret, and her infant child, with the other victims, were shipped on the steamboat Henry Lewis, destined for the wilds of Arkansas-but on the passage at night, while the passengers slept, a terrible collision with another boat on the Ohio river. startled the sleepers; the entire cabin was broken in two, the boat caught fire, and amidst shricks and smoke and splinters and rushing waters, the passengers in their night clothes rushed for safety to the hurricane deck, whence the and degradation of England. At one time, majority of them were at last rescued. Margaret and her companion were saved-but her child was drowned : God took it, and the mother rejoiced. She exhibited, says the Louisville Courier, "no other feeling than joy at the loss of her child."

will remember it, and the names of the men, official or hireling, who have signalized themselves as the allies of Oppression in this dark event, will rot.

What a commentary upon the Despotism Slavery! The claims of the master overriding the claims of a State! Human chattelship paramount over State Sovereignty! The infamous Fugitive Slave Act of Congress, stronger nimosities generated by local causes, ought than the whole penal Code of a Sovereign

> A few honest and excellent people have shown a disposition to blame Governor Chase, as if he could have prevented these outrages some practical advantages for Freedom, he

single bond of action, without respect to party. was his duty to put himself at the head of could have effected so much: it required all by the Administration, it owes to the false po-It made no issue upon any other question than whatever crowd he could rally, and rescate the the energies of both. To assume that England that of Slavery: it assailed no other evil than fugitives. Rescue them from what—the coun- has come out of the struggle a second-rate that of Slavery-aggression. Its platform and ty jail? From whom-the Sheriff? No-but Power, because she had not quite so many from the Marshal, to hand them over to the soldiers in the Crimea as France, and because Sheriff. But the Sheriff had them already in her immense fleets did not achieve impossibilcustody, under State process. We are informities, implies, we think, either prejudice or iged, and have no doubt of the fact, that Governorance. Was it England that first gave indior Chase openly expressed his opinion of the cations of a desire to close the contest? Did transaction, and announced his purpose to sup- not her steadiness of purpose constrain her port the Sheriff in his two-fold custody of the Ally, against his inclination, to reject a peace prisoners, with the whole power of the State if that would have brought with it no security? necessary, but how could be interfere until the oc- Has not her spirit risen, her energy been de asion arose? The Sheriff is not his officer-ke veloped, with the progress of the struggle? cannot control him-he can only act in aid and Russia gives signs of exhaustion-France fears when called upon, in execution of the laws of it-but where are the symptoms of weakness the State. The issuing of the writ of labeds in England? At this moment she is better corpus by Judge Leavitt, the surrender of the prepared for the prosecution of the controvers fugitives by the Sheriff, and the monstr as or than any of the parties to it. All the talk in der of the Judge for their delivery, no on could the Tribune about "England declining to the foresee-and we all know that so summi ry and rank of a second-rate Power," is mere flumrapid was the process, that the return of the mery. Sheriff to a capias, issued by the Prosecuting Attorney after the action of Judge I eavilt, was, that he could not find the parties.

Governor Chase, so far as we can see, did is whole duty: the guilt of the transaction lies at the door of the system of Slavery, of the has no right to protect life or punish a crimiinterfere with the claim of a foreign matter to the services of the offender. Let public opiaion fall upon the guilty, and not the inne centupon the supporters, not opponents of ( ppres-

#### For the National Era. THE BURIAL OF BARBER

Never over one more brave Shall the prairie grasses weep, In the ages yet to come, When the millions in our room

Bear him up the icy hill, With the Kansas frozen still As his noble heart, below, And the land he came to till With a freeman's thews and will. And his poor but roofed with snow One more look of that dead face,

Of his murder's ghastly trace One more kiss, oh, widowed one Lift your right hands up, and vow That his work shall yet be done Patience, friends! The eye of God Every path by Murder trod

Watches, lidless, day and night; And the dead man in his shroud, And his widow weeping loud, And our hear,s, are in his sight Every deadly threat that swells Every brutal jest and jeer.

Every wicked thought and plan Of the cruel heart of man, Though but whispered. He can hear! You in suffering, they in crime Wait the just award of time Wait the vengeance that is due; Not in vain a heart shall break, Not a tear for Freedom's sake

Fall unheeded: God is tru

While the fing with stars bedeck'd And the Law shakes hands with Crists What is left ye but to wait. And abide the better time

Everywhere shall take your part, Everywhere for you shall pray On your side are nature's laws. And God's life is in the cause Well to suffer is divine; Pass the countersign: "ENDURE."
Not to him who rashly dares,

Patience, friends! The human heart

But to him who nobly bears, Is the victor's garland su Frozen earth to frozen breus Lay our slain one down to rest Lay him down in hope and faith And above the broken sod, Once again, to Freedom's God,

That the State whose walls ye lay, In your blood and tears, to-day, Shall be free from bonds of sham And your goodly land untrod By the feet of Slavery, shod

With cursing as with flame Plant the Buckeye on his grave. For the hunter of the slave In its shadow cannot rest; And let martyr mound and tre Be your pledge and guarantee Of the freedom of the West!

### J. G. W. THE PEACE CONFERENCE-ENGLAND.

The representatives of England, France Austria, Russia, and Turkey, held their first Conference at Paris on the 25th ult., Count Walewski presiding. The Austrian propositions were adopted as the basis of negotiation; it was agreed that the armistice should last till the end of March; and then, after the members had pledged themselves by a written guarantee not to divulge the proceedings until closed, the Conference adjourned. Two meet ings were subsequently held, but, as the rule of secrecy was strictly observed, nothing trais

Speculators were of course just as knowing as if they had been present at the meetings They had already detected a grave hitch in the proceedings—the last point had been taken up first, whereupon Count Orloff proposed to refe it to a Congress of the Representatives of the Crowned Heads of Europe, whence arose consternation in Paris-in a word, the Conference was on the brink of being broken up by the artful diplomacy of Russia. These wild tumor had the effect intended, enabling the money changers and stock-jobbers to profit by the

The New York Tribune, catching at these speculations as if they were verities, makes converging to one aim—the disparagement according to that paper, England has accomplished what she intended by commencing the is but 370. war—the perpetuation and extension of British Free Trade: at another, she has lost all Ker prestige as a military Power, disgraced her saval reputation, sunk to the level of a second. about equally, the Opposition will have a derate nation, and now plays second fiddle to France: at another, she alone is indisposed to austed, and her military power broken down!) and there is a threatened combination against her, by all the great Powers of Europe. It is narvellous to watch the confusion of ideas produced by the Tribune's unnatural antipathy to England.

The truth is, Russian power has sust lecided check, through the united efforts of England and France, and for the time the dream of universal empire, so long cherished by the Czars, has been dispelled. Turkey is secure. If social and political reform be pas-They ought to know him well enough, not to sible within her limits, the way is now fairly accuse him lightly. Always aiming to secure open. The claim of Russia to an exclusive prosome practical advantages for Freedom, he tectorate over the Greek subjects of her neighavoids noise and ostentation. We have reason bor is repudiated. The Danubian Principalities are saved. The grand scheme of belting Europe by a Russian circumvallation, from the their own issues and organization, have generally acted with the Republicans as one Party, on the one issue.

The Convention at Pittsburgh was therefore

### MR. FILLMORE COMPLIMENTED.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Fillmore's Administration. lately addressed a meeting in at Granville in that State, called to ratify the nomination of abominable Fugitive Slave Act, and of Judge Mr. Fillmore as a candidate for the Presidency Leavitt, who chose to assume that the State He said that the crisis when Mr. F. assumed the reins of Government was as threatening as it is nal offence committed against its majesty, if it now, but the firm hand of that wise and great man calmed the waves of tumult, and restored peace to the country! He thought him, above all our statesmen, the man best fitted for the Presidency, safest for the South. "He Mr. Graham) had nothing unkind to say against the respectable gentleman who now filled the Presidential chair, but he could not forget, that whilst Mr. Fillmore had turned out of office every Free-Soiler in his own State, Mr. Pierce had discharged from office the Collector of the port of New York, because he would not use the patronage of his place in rewarding Free-Soil-

Of course this high testimony will be as preciated at the North, and tend to deepen the devotion to Mr. Fillmore that already characterizes the people of the Free States.

### RHODE ISLAND

The General Assembly of Rhode Island closed its session on Saturday. Among the business transacted during the session were resolutions to amend the Constitution of the State so as to abolish the registry tax; to authorize the General Assembly to assess a poll tax of one dollar; to require twenty-one years residence in the United States as a qualification for suffrage; and to raise the per diem compensation of the General Assembly from one dollar to two dollars. The resolution to amend the Constitu-tion, by requiring the ability to read as a qual-ification for suffrage, was voted down. The resolution adopted must be submitted to the next General Assembly; and, if again adopted, they will be submitted to the people. Two acts were passed for the protection of married women. They are authorized to devise real estate as well as personal, and deposites in savings banks made in their names are secured to their own use, and can only be drawn by their own written order .- An Exchange.

Rhode Island has a vast capital invested manufacturing establishments, and her true policy is to encourage the immigration of labor. She has but a small proportion of foreign-born population, and receives few foreign immigrants. In the census tables of 1850, the num bers of foreigners arriving within her border sert in the Era) is of vast interest to the Pubfrom abroad were, in 1845, 155; in 1847, 76; lic. The writer has thoroughly studied it, and in 1852, 54; and, according to an Official Re. she deals with it in a way that must command port of the State Department, the whole number in 1855 was 83! And yet, we find the Legislature so far gone in the infatuation of Know Nothingism, as to pass a bill to amend the Constitution, so as to require twenty-one years residence in the State as a qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage! The measure is of course aimed at naturalized citizens, but if the statement above be correct, it will apply also to native Americans, born in other States! This, we suppose, is a specimen of Know Nothing legislation. It is disgraceilv state. ful to the State afflicted by it. Is is some consolation to know that the thing cannot become a law till agreed to by another Legislature, and then by the People. We hope, before that time, they will have come to their senses.

## REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZED IN IOWA

In pursuance of previous notice, a State Convention was held, in Iowa city, on the 22d February, to organize a Republican Party. A committee of ten-one from each Judicial District-having been appointed to report the names of permanent officers, reported for President, Hou. Philip Velie, seven Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. A Committee on Creden tials reported the names of two hundred and sixty delegates from thirty-six counties. A Committee on Resolutions reported a series, presenting clearly the one great issue forced upon the country by Slavery, free from all exraneous matter, which was unanimously adopt

Reuben Noble, Clayton; H. O. Conner, Muscatine; Daniel F. Miller, Lee; W. M. Stone

Also, Delegates to the National Convention Francis Springer, Louisa; S. D. Carpenter, Linn; F. H. Warren, 'Des Moines; H. A. Wiltse, Dubuque; Joseph W. Caldwell, Wa-pello; Jas. H. B. Armstrong, Appanoose; J. 3. Howell, Lee; E. Mayne, Van Buren.

After the appointment of a State Centra Committee, and a Committee to issue an ad dress, the Convention adjourned.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION

The Boston Atlas contains returns from 18 owns in New Hampshire, which foot up as fol-

Baker. Bell. Metcalf. 30,231 23,656 3,237 28,530 28,160 2,098 Majority for Metcalf, 1855, 3,338. Ninety three scattering votes are returned from three towns in this election-so that the majority against Metcalf in 1856 is 2,191; his plurality The Legislature will have to choose th

Governor, and the indications are, that while

cided majority in the House. It will be observed, that Metcalf has lost in peace, (because, we suppose, she is utterly ex- the 186 towns since last year, 1,701; Straight out Whig loss, 1,139; Administration gain, 4,506; increase in total vote, since 1855, 1,757. If we add the loss on Metcalf's vote, and that on the Straight-out Whig vote, to this increase, we

have 4,607, or just fifty more votes than the Administration gain. It is well to look these facts in the face Last year, under the immediate excitement roduced by the passage of the Nebraska bill. many voters waived their opposition to Know Nothingism, and either remained at home, or cast their votes so as to give an overwhelming majority against the Administration. This year, nominal as Know Nothingism is in New Hampshire, still the reaction against it has been almost strong enough to revive the ascendency of the Administration. Another year, unless there be a change of policy, the State

called under the auspices of men, united by a addressed to the Governor, seems to think it England and France. Neither Power alone There, as in Chicago, the small gains made of nutrition, and the whole organism is strained stion in which the Anti-Nebraska voters have the more exercise is needed. But, instead of been placed by the intervention of Know this, the people constantly are eating more and Nothingism. In both places, Republicanism exercising less. Meat is the most stimulating will take its true position before the November Later .- Returns from 219 towns give Metcalf

30,980, Wells 31,490, Goodwin (Whig) 2,337, showing a plurality for Wells. It is supposed that the result will not be materially varied by the returns yet to be received from the remaining ten towns.

Surely our friends in New Hampshire must see the necessity of placing themselves on the one platform of Freedom.

### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN CONNECTICUT.

The Republican party in Connecticut is now organized. The proceedings of the State Conention which met at Hartford on the 12th inst. are briefly sketched in another column. Ex-Governor Cleveland, ex-Senator Niles, Gideon Welles, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, sen., and other men of position, took part in the movement. The first two resolutions of the series, reported by John M. Niles, and adopted by the Convenon, are as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the Republican povement and organization as having been orced upon the country by the unconstitutional and despotic measures and aggressions of the National Administration, and the want of any other party occupying a position suitable for ffective for resisting such aggressions, for defending the rights of the people, and vindicating the principles of Freedom.

Resolved, That the recent Convention as

ittsburgh, which first inaugurated the Repubican movement as a National organization, was manded by the circumstances of the that its proceedings were patriotic and judicious, and meet our hearty approval; believing that they have already exerted a powerful influence in inspiring confidence and awakening exertions in the cause which the Convention so ably rep-

A Committee, consisting of the Hon. John M. Niles, A. A. Burnham, and Charles Ives, was appointed to draw up and publish an Address.

Delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia were appointed, as fol-

From the State at large-John M. Niles, Hartford; Benjamin Silliman, New Haven; D. F. Robinson, Hartford; Charles Ives, New Haven; Chauncey F. Cleveland, Hampton; Charles Adams, Litchfield. Substitutes-Calvin Day, Hartford; Julius

Pratt, Meriden; Perry Smith, Hartford; Charles

A. Judson, New Haven; A. A. Burnham, Hampton; Elliott Beardsley, Winsted.

From Congressional Districts—1st, Dwight
Loomis, Rockville; James M. Bunce, Hartford; Thaddeus Welles, Glastenbury. Substitutes— J. F. Stickney, Rockville; Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford; Thomas T. Fisher, Hartford.

2d. Benjamin Douglass, Middletown; Charles English, New-Haven; Elihu Spencer, Middle-own. Substitutes—Henry Taintor, Clinton; Charles Ball, New Haven; Wm. H. Buell, Clin 3d. Daniel P. Tyler, Brooklyn; Augustus Brandagee, New London; Moses Pierce, Nor-

wich. Substitutes-Amos D. Lockwood, Windham; J. H. Carpenter, Willimantic; N. T. Adams, Jewett City.
4th. Frederick S. Wildman, Danbury; George D. Wadhams, Wolcottville; Wm. B. Hoyt, Dan-Substitutes-Lewis Beers, Stratford Ammi Giddings, Plymouth; Edgar S. Tweedy,

The subject of the following article (the first of a series of four which we shall in-

#### attention. HEALTH FOR THE PEOPLE

No. I. To the Editors of Newspapers in the United States:

ciation is an organization of ladies, (with an ncorporated board of gentlemen co-operating with them,) to promote improved modes of Education, especially in reference to their own sex. They aim to direct more attention to the listinctive duties of woman as the educator of the mind, the guardian of early health, and the conservator of domestic economy and the fam-

They are led to the present effort by a pain ful conviction that the customs of domestic life and the modes of education during the present century have induced a universal debitity of constitution, and, in consequence, a decay of national health, especially among women. It is believed that these evils can be reme

died, and that the first step must be to set forth to all the people these evils, and the remedy. The only medium for attempting this is the Newspaper Press.
It is therefore proposed that this notice, and four short articles, prepared by one of the la-dies of the Association, should be admitted into all the newspapers of the land, and that the editors direct special attention to them.

These articles will be headed "HEALTH FOR

THE PEOPLE," and will contain a brief statement of those changes in our domestic habits and modes of education that have tended to destroy national health, the evils thus induced and the remedies for these evils. The Board of Managers for the Association in whose behalf this request is made, embraces many of the most distinguished educators and

Mrs. Conant, Mrs. Ricord, Mrs. Stowe, and The undersigned, in behalf of this Board asks the favor above indicated of all the editors of this nation. Very respectfully,
WILLIAM L. PARSONS, Cor. Secretary and General Agent of the American Woman's Educational Ass'n.

authoresses in our nation, such as Mrs. Sigour ney, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Hale

Causes of the Decay of National Health Two things are generally conceded, viz: that the American women are not as healthy as the European; and that the present generation, especially the women, are not as healthy and

vigorous as former ones.

What are the causes? Not our climate, for that is the same as it was when the women of this country were as healthy as the English, Scotch, and Irish, and when both sexes were as igorous as their ancestors or any other people. The change, then, must be owing to changes in our domestic habits and modes of education. some of these will now be indicated. Nothing so certainly deteriorates and under-

nines the body as habitually breathing impure

air. The open fire-places in kitchens, parlors, bedrooms, and workshops, secured to our anestors pure and cool air. But, at the present day, close stoves and close sleeping-rooms, with no proper ventilation, are debilitating perhaps nine-tenths of the people, while children are crowded into schools heated with stoves, and lmost never properly ventilated.

Four-fifths of all the food and drink taken are thrown off through the lungs and skin. Every pair of lungs vitiates one pint of air at every expiration. That is equal to one hogshead of

air each hour for every pair of lungs.

No room, then, can be properly ventilated, that does not receive from without at least one logshead of air for every pair of lungs. This is always secured by open fire-places, but by a stove almost never. Thus it is that the greater part of this generation have had every bodily tissue nourished by imperfected blood, thus inducing a delicate or feeble constitution.

A second cause of debility is the want of vig-

orous exercise, especially to the muscles of the arms and trunk. In former days, the children worked with their parents, in pure and cool air, for several hours a day, and thus exercised the muscles most important to health, especially to male health.

female health.

But in these days, school children, especially the youngest girls, have little vigorous exercise. And where exercise is demanded, a walk of a mile or two is deemed sufficient, while the exercise of the muscles most important to health is entirely neglected. Thus both sexes, but especially that on whom depends the constitution of the children, are every year becoming more delicate and sickly.

The third cause of national debility is a

food there is, and there is no other nation o earth where all classes devour such quantities of meat, fat, butter, sugar, molasses, hot cakes,

A fourth cause of national debility is excess stimulating the brain, unbalanced by exercise and recreations. Fifty years since, to read. write, and cipher, were all that was expected out of a college course. No daily drilling in hot school-rooms in all manner of sciences, with evening lessons at home. No Sunday lessons, no books for children at every turn, both Sundays and week days. There is fifty times as much intellectual stimulus of the brain in childhood as was ever known in former generations. Then the cares, business, and excite sents of all kinds, for both men and women have increased at an equal ratio. Everythin is going on at high-steam pressure. Now, the more the brain is thus stimulated, the greater the need for pure air, exercise, and seasons of relaxation. But, contrary to this, the more the brains of children and adults are stimulated the less pure air and exercise are secured. And so the nervous system is exhausted, and the To use the words of a medical writer, "th constant exercise of the brain takes up th chief strength of the system, and consumes i in feeling and thinking."

and hot tea and coffee. And no nation or

earth have such bad teeth, and every other in

dication of a debilitated constitution.

Another cause of general debility is the fashions of female dress. The stays of our incestors were trifles, compared with the accumulated enormities that have been practical on the female form during the last twenty year The thin covering for the upper portion of the spine and the vital organs in cold weather, the ecumulation of clothing on the lower portion the pressure of tight dresses around the waist the pressure of whalebones in pointed waista mous mass of clothing resting on the hips-these, combining with delicate constitution have produced, and are increasingly producing terrinc results, that are but little known or un

[The next article will present the Evidental Results of the Decay of National Health

### LETTER FROM JUDGE HORNBLOWER.

The following letter from the celebrated Chie Justice Hernblower, of New Jersey, was not received until after the adjournment of the late Republican National Convention. It is from a man whose fame is national: NEWARK, N J., Feb. 21, 1856.

To the President and Members of the Republican Convention at Pittsburgh: GENTLEMEN: It was only yesterday that eceived intelligence of my appointment as

delegate to your Convention. But, notwith

standing the shortness of the notice, I would

have endeavored to meet with you, and mingle in your deliberations, but for my advanced ag and the inclemency of the season. In my lon life, I have scarcely ever received any manifes ation of the favorable opinion of my fellow-citizens of this my native State, that has been more grateful to my feelings, or conferred upon me more honor, than in appointing me a delegate to the "Republican" Convention. The very name gives a fresh impetus to the blood (now chilled with the frost of many winters which first coursed in my veins when, in the midst of the revolutionary struggle, (in 1777,) I was born into the world, an American freeman ander the banners of Liberty. I am rejoiced and thankful that I have been spared to see the day when the friends of human liberty have once more raised the "Republican" standard-a standard around which all that are true nigs, all true-hearted Americans, and all t friends of constitutional rights, of whatever political name, can rally and cordially unite all their moral and persuasive influence in checking the further spread of the disgrace and curse of Human Slavery. I will not conceal the fact, that I hate Slavery in all its aspects and consequences. I hate it religionally, politically, and as a domestic institution. But, at the same time, I could act harmoniously with no party that would by Congressional legislation, or any violent or revolutionary conduct, attemp to interfere with the municipal regulations any State that chooses to retain and cherish the institution within her own territorial limits True, the compromises made by our fathers, in framing the Federal Constitution, which secure to every man, who "owns" (I blush to use the word) five of his fellow beings, in effect, four votes, while the "Republican" free State, who owns no human chattels, can have but one vote, was a hard bargain, and we have borne the consequences of it with unflinch ing integrity. But against the extension Slavery where it does not now lawfully exist, or the addition to the Union of any more slave States, I do solemnly protest, in behalf of my self, my children, my country, and the world. Pardon me for thus far intruding myself upon your time and attention; but having, without being consulted upon the subject, been selected as a delegate to your body. I have thought it due to my constituents, to my friends at home to those with whom I have hitherto politically acted, and to your honorable body, thus plainl

and unqualifiedly to entil myself for life a soldier, old and almost worn on as I am, under the banners of the great "Republican" party.

That the spirit of true wisdom and pure pa riotism may pervade your assembly, and guide your deliberations to happy and successful results, is the prayer of your obedient servam.

Jos. C. Hernblower.

# ELECTION LAW FOR KANSAS

The following are the 4th, 5th, and 6th sec tions of a bill reported by the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives, to egulate elections hereafter in Kansas Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person, not being an actual inhabitant or resident of the said Territory, shall car his vote at any election which may be held in the said Territory by authority of law, such person o offending shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court, be punished by fine not les than twenty dollars nor more than one hundre dollars, and imprisonment not less than two months nor more than six months; that if any person or persons shall come into any election district of said Territory in armed and organ ized bodies, for the purpose of participating in disturbances, controlling or voting at any elec-tion held or to be held under the authority of law therein, such person or persons so offe ing shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term

not less than three months and not exceeding Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person, being a member of any such armed and organized body as described in the preceding section, or connected therewith, and non-resident of the said Territory, shall vote a any election which may be held in the Territory by authority of law, he shall, on co viction thereof, be punished by a fine of no less than one hundred dollars and not exceed ing five hundred dollars, and by imprisonme

more than two years.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That any judge of election who shall wilfully and know ingly allow any vote to be polled in violation of the fourth and fifth sections of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months nor more than one

That all offences under this act may be pros ecuted by indictment in any criminal court having jurisdiction of felonies or misdemeanors committed in said Territory. All laws, rules, or regulations inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and void.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond, late editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, in this city, died yesterday, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was an influential member of the Methodist